

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 28th April, 1889.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Nizamu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 26th April, publishes the orders lately issued by the Council of Regency in Rampur regarding the payment of pensions to the relatives of the Nawáb, who were dissatisfied with their treatment by the darbár in the time of the late Nawáb, and left Rampur. At the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council has renewed their pensions, which have been under suspension for some time past; but they are forbidden to enter Rampur territory without the special permission of the President of the Council, and they are required to wait upon the Nawáb when His Highness happens to pass through the place where they reside. Those princes who already live in Rampur are not to leave the city without the permission of the Council. The *Nizamu-l-Mulk* expresses satisfaction at the renewal of the pensions, but observes that as the Lieutenant-Governor recommended to the Council the renewal of the pensions, His Honor should have advised the princes to assume a more friendly attitude towards the State.

Circulation,
100 copies.

Again, if their residence at the capital be considered inadvisable during the minority of the Nawáb, they should have been

ordered to take up their abode at some other suitable place in Rampur territory or at Bareilly. The present arrangement is calculated to give some cause of dissatisfaction to the princes who live at Rampur and have always been obedient to the darbár. They cannot leave Rampur without the permission of the Council, whereas the discontented princes have full freedom to move about all over the country outside the limits of the Rampur State.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Bulbul-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 24th April, censures the *Rahbar* and other newspapers of Moradabad which make attacks on Rampur affairs.

the Rampur administration ; praises General Azimn-l-din Khan for his abilities ; and says that the State should congratulate itself on having secured the services of such an able man. He has established schools, dispensaries and Public Works and Sanitary Departments, and has introduced other reforms. In short, he has made the Rampur administration similar to that of British India. Government would do well to suppress the publication of scurrilous newspapers.

Circulation,
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 26th April, observes that the young Nawáb of Rampur has obtained much

useful information and training during his short stay at Naini Tal. The hostile comments made by some newspapers on the arrangement as to His Highness accompanying the Lieutenant-Governor to Naini Tal and other places are unfounded. Nawáb Hamid Ali Khan considers travelling a necessary part of the education of a prince. The writer then praises General Azimn-l-din Khan ; says that he has greatly improved the various departments and offices ; and hopes that before long administration in Rampur will become as good as that in any country in Europe.

Circulation,
60 copies.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 19th April, approves of the appointment of Sahibzada Safdar Ali Khan as President of the Council of Regency in Rampur, and says that his appointment will tend to conciliate the discontented princes, who were naturally unwilling to submit to the authority of an outsider. It would

have been still better had Sahibzada Haidar Ali Khan, who had been recommended by the late Nawáb, Kalab Ali Khan, in his will for the post of Prime Minister, been made President of the Council. The *Tahzib* is glad to say that Government is anxious to provide good education for the young Nawáb, but does not see the necessity of His Highness' removal from Rampur. His long absence from home is very objectionable. In the first place, he will have no opportunity at Naini Tal for acquiring experience in administration as he would have at Rampur. Secondly, his removal from Rampur is a source of incalculable sorrow to his female relatives. When he departed for Naini Tal, the palace resounded with the lamentations of the princesses, who wept as if he were dead. His departure caused grief to all Rampur. Under these circumstances Government would do well to send back His Highness to Rampur, especially as cholera has broken out at Naini Tal. If the State officials desire the absence of the Nawáb from Rampur for reasons best known to themselves, his female relatives had better be allowed to live with him at Naini Tal.

The Rewah correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 20th April, regrets to notice that Brij Ballabh, the Mir Munshi of the Political Agent's office in Rewah, has been only dismissed from his post. A statement showing the amounts received by the Mir Munshi from different men as bribes, and countersigned by those men, was submitted by one Imam Bakhsh to the Maharáni, who forwarded it to the Political Agent. The Mir Munshi became an enemy to Imam Bakhsh and brought about his death. The Political Agent should have made an inquiry into the charges brought against the Mir Munshi and sentenced him to imprisonment. Such an inquiry would have thrown much light on the intrigues going on in the State. Diwan Het Ram has gone to Burma on three months' leave. The question is, what is the object of his visit to that distant province? It would seem that he has collected a large sum of money by unfair means and has gone to Burma to invest the same in land there. He did not purchase land in this part

Circulation,
156 copies.

of the country, lest the purchase should excite suspicions in the mind of Government. Rámanuj Partab Singh *alias* Hira Sahib has been appointed to officiate for Diwan Het Ram during his absence. Nothing could be more objectionable than such an appointment. Hira Sahib is the son of the late Diwan, Lal Randol Singh, who brought about the ruin of the State, which induced the late Mahárája to place the State under the management of Government. The late Diwan appropriated a large sum of money belonging to the State to his own use, and consequently a suit has been instituted by the State against his son and heir, Hira Sahib, for 26 lakhs of rupees. Hira Sahib is an ignorant man, but still he is a Member of the Council, and holds two other posts. Government should have appointed a better man as the *locum tenens* of Diwan Het Ram. In commenting upon the above article, the editor observes that the Political Agent should not have contented himself with merely dismissing the Mir Munshi, and urges that the Mir Munshi should be prosecuted and brought to justice. With reference to Diwan Het Ram, the editor is of opinion that the jewellery and other valuable property belonging to the State should have been carefully examined before he was allowed to quit the State on leave. If he commits suicide or meets with a fatal accident, the State will have to suffer a heavy loss, because he has no property within the limits of Rewah territory which the darbár might confiscate in order to reimburse itself for the loss. The appointment of Hira Sahib to the Diwanship is like setting a cat to watch milk. He should be removed even from the post of Member of Council, pending the decision of the civil suit above referred to. The State is not likely to obtain a decree against him until he is suspended. The State is sure to be ruined when a man like him is allowed to hold three posts and paid large salaries. The Political Agent and the Foreign Office should be more careful in protecting the interests of the young Mahárája.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th April, referring to the Secretary of State's despatch to Lord Reay regarding the Crawford case, observes that Lord Cross concurs in the

Decision of the Secretary
of State in the Crawford
case.

finding of the Commission. Mr. Crawford has been found guilty of improper borrowing though not of corruption, and has been ordered by the Secretary of State to be dismissed the service. The *Hindustán* condemns the attacks made by the Anglo-Indian newspapers on Lord Reay as unjust and malicious, and says that his Lordship could not help making an inquiry into Mr. Crawford's misbehaviour when he had received such very serious complaints against him. His Lordship has exhibited great firmness of mind in this case, and deserves high praise for saving the reputation of the Indian Civil Service and maintaining the prestige of the British nation by bringing Mr. Crawford to justice. It would seem that the Anglo-Indian newspapers are under the impression that if Europeans were punished for offences, natives would cease to fear them, and British rule would come to an end. But the Anglo-Indian newspapers should bear in mind that the rule of love and justice is more durable than that of terror. Lord Cross praises the Commission for the way in which it has performed its duties ; but the *Hindustán* regrets to say that the Commission devoted more attention to the proceedings of the native officials who were Mr. Crawford's tools than to his own. Every unprejudiced man will admit that Mr. Crawford himself is chiefly responsible for their illegal proceedings. On the whole, Lord Cross' decision is a satisfactory one. Mr. Crawford has received sufficient punishment, inasmuch as he has been dismissed from his post and subjected to public disgrace.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 26th April, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that Mr. Crawford has been only dismissed. The Secretary of State's decision is calculated to draw the attention of natives to the invidious distinction made by Government between Europeans and natives. The Deputy Collector in Madras who was convicted of corruption has been severely dealt with ; while Mr. Crawford, who received lakhs of rupees as bribes, borrowed Rs. 66,000 in an improper way, and attempted to escape in disguise, has been subjected to no other punishment than dismissal. Hence it will be perceived that

Circulation,
100 copies.

Government treats natives in one way and Europeans in another. The establishment of the National Congress is due to the existence of this unsatisfactory state of things.

Circulation,
185 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 20th April, says that Mr. Crawford has been convicted of having received bribes and has been ordered by the Secretary of State to be dismissed the service. The punishment is very inadequate; particularly as the appointment of a Commission to inquire into his guilt involved a heavy expenditure. Mr. Crawford should have been dealt with under the Indian Penal Code.

Circulation,
418 copies.

Nyaya Sudha (Harda), of the 24th April, refers to the Secretary of State's decision in the Crawford case, and remarks that the decision is just and fair, though Mr. Crawford's friends and partisans are likely to consider the punishment severe. Those men who possess private information regarding his misbehaviour will be induced to think that he should have been also convicted of the charges of bribery and corruption; but it will be observed that the evidence adduced before the Commission was not sufficient for conviction. In the opinion of those who do not possess such private information, the statements of the mamlatdars were suspicious. The Secretary of State has given full power to the Bombay Government to deal with the mamlatdars. The case of those mamlatdars who paid bribes to escape punishment is different from that of others who did so to receive promotion. A distinction will be made between the two classes of offenders. Lord Cross has told the Bombay Government to respect the pledges given to the mamlatdars, and therefore they have no cause of apprehension. The *Bombay Times* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers maliciously ascribed the Crawford case to the alleged Brahman conspiracy; but it is a matter of satisfaction that the Secretary of State's despatch is quite silent on the subject.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 14th April, received on the 21st idem, states that the administration committee has been appointed.

ed with a view to assimilate the revenue, the criminal and the civil administration of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. One of the necessary results of the change will be that Oudh will become a regulated province, which may be viewed with satisfaction. But there is reason to fear that the new arrangement may deprive natives of the one District Judgeship in Oudh which they at present possess. If District Judges are empowered to try Sessions cases under the new scheme, Government will hardly appoint a native to the post. No senior native Civilian is fit for a District and Sessions Judgeship. There are more competent men among the natives who have been admitted to the Native Civil Service for some years past, but they are yet too junior for the post. It is to be hoped that Government will give the subject its best attention and prevent the new arrangement from causing any loss to natives. Sir Auckland Colvin should avail himself of the present opportunity to consider the advisability of separating the judicial from the executive functions of District Officers. This reform can be introduced in Oudh without any great difficulty. As it is, the Deputy Commissioners hardly do any judicial work. The duties of Collectors and District Magistrates should be separated, and uncovenanted officials should be made District Magistrates. In that case the number of districts in the province should, of course, be reduced from 12 to 6; the same plan should be adopted with reference to the North-Western Provinces. The number of Commissioners in Oudh could be reduced to two without impairing the efficiency of the administration. Hence under the proposed scheme the Oudh Commission would be composed of two Commissioners, six Collectors, six District Magistrates and six District and Sessions Judges. The present number of Deputy Collectors is quite sufficient, but about 12 more Munsifs would be required. The saving effected by the abolition of two Commissionerships would fully meet the additional expenditure caused by the appointment of two more Judges and 12 more Munsifs of the third class. It is to be hoped that the administration committee will publish its proposals and take the public into its confidence before coming to a decision.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 26th April, adverting to the rumour that Government desires to

The same.

transfer the Gonda and Bahraich districts of Oudh to the North-Western Provinces and the Benares district from the North-Western Provinces to Oudh, considers the proposal objectionable on several grounds. The provisions of Act I are a serious obstacle to the proposal. The Talukdars of Oudh have received sanads from Government and are treated with greater respect than those in any other province. Hence Government officers in the North-Western Provinces would find it rather difficult to treat the Talukdars of the Gonda and Bahraich districts in the proper way. Another objection to which the proposal is open is that, in the event of the transfer of the two districts to the North-Western Provinces, the Talukdars of those districts would refuse to contribute to the funds of the British Indian Association, and that consequently the association would probably be abolished. Similarly the Talukdars of those districts in the North-Western Provinces which may be transferred to Oudh, would be placed in a false position. They could not possibly be made members of the association. If the association were abolished, Government would be deprived of the present facilities for ascertaining the opinions of the landlords in the province regarding legislative measures. With reference to the Judicial Commissioner's Court question, the *Azād* observes that it would be a great injustice to Oudh if that province were placed under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court. Allahabad is not a very suitable place for the location of the supreme tribunal of justice, nor is it situated in the centre of the provinces. There are only two ways of satisfactorily solving the problem. Either a separate Chief Court for Oudh should be established at Lucknow, and some of the districts of the North-Western Provinces, such as Gorakhpur, Basti, Saharanpur, &c., which are nearer to Lucknow than to Allahabad, be placed under the jurisdiction of that Court, or the Allahabad High Court should be removed to Lucknow. As regards the proposal to reduce the number of Commissioners, two Commissioners would be quite sufficient for Oudh, if they were relieved of the work of holding Criminal Sessions.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st April, states that the Public Service Commission was appointed by Lord Dufferin to devise a scheme for increasing the number of natives in the higher ranks of the public service. But it is to be regretted that the recommendations made by the Commission will have just the contrary effect. The Commission has proposed the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service, and recommended that some of the posts at present held by Civilians be thrown open to uncovenanted officials. If the Statutory Civil Service is maintained, there will be 227 Statutory Civilians in 1909; whereas the Commission has recommended that only 108 provincial appointments be set apart for natives—and domiciled Europeans too would be eligible for the appointments. The *Hindustáni* regrets the delay in the publication of the report of the last National Congress, and asks the political associations in this country to enter a strong protest against the recommendations of the Commission.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd April, complains that the police frequently induce a person to make a confession of guilt and a statement incriminating other persons before a Magistrate, under section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and afterwards get him admitted as a witness for Government, under section 337 of the same Code. This practice is illegal and gives the police an opportunity for extorting bribes and getting innocent men convicted and punished. It is evident, from the provisions of section 337, that only such a man who is *supposed* to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence under inquiry can be tendered a pardon and examined as a witness under that section. Hence the admission of a man who has already made a confession of guilt before a Magistrate, under section 164, as a witness for the crown is illegal.

Circulation,
620 copies.

A correspondent of the *Álam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 16th April, received on the 22nd idem, writing from Bilgram in the Hardoi district, refers to the complaint made by a writer in

Circulation,
200 copies.

Recommendations of the
Public Service Commission.

Queen's evidence.

Examination of reve-
nue agents.

the *Oudh Akhbār* of the 8th idem, regarding the alleged wholesale failure of candidates for the examination of revenue agents for some years past; and observes that, such being the state of things, the sooner representative Government is introduced in accordance with the wishes of the National Congress, the better. It will be remembered that when the candidates who were unsuccessful in the pleadership examination held in 1887 waited upon the Chief Justice and represented to him their grievances, he gave them a very reassuring reply; but nothing came of it. The candidates were unnecessarily exposed to much inconvenience and expense. The candidates for the examination of revenue agents have been subjected to the same treatment. Government is represented to be just by flatterers, but the fact is that the people are exposed to great tyranny and oppression at the hands of its officials. Thousands of men have been reduced to a state of starvation owing to their illegal proceedings, but still Government takes no notice of the matter. If a commission were appointed to inquire into the treatment of the people by Government officials, the high-handedness of the latter would be brought to light. The petty district officials exercise despotic power. Government is under the impression that its officials dispense justice, but they murder justice. Undue official pressure is being brought to bear upon the people to induce them to contribute subscriptions to the Colvin Library Fund. His Honor should be ashamed of a memorial for which funds are being raised in such an objectionable way. Perfect anarchy and disorder prevail, but the unsuccessful candidate for the revenue agents' examination, who complains in the *Oudh Akhbār*, should have patience. There is nothing durable in this world.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Chunār*, of the 23rd April, publishes the orders issued by Government regarding the grant of advances to landlords and cultivators from Government treasuries for agricultural purposes, and observes that the orders will be beneficial to cultivators to some extent, but that they will fail to do that amount of good which is expected by Government. Cultivators will find it very difficult

to obtain advances from Government treasuries, because corrupt subordinate officials will throw many unnecessary obstacles in their way.

The *Najmu-l-Akhdar* (Etawah), of the 20th April, does not understand why the Paper Currency Notes of one circle are not received by the Government treasuries in another circle. The notes of every circle should be cashed by Government treasuries throughout British India. The reform is much needed in the interests of trade.

Circulation,
185 copies.

EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 20th April, regrets to say that the proceedings of the new Allahabad University do not appear to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. Frequent changes are made in the course of studies, new rules are framed, &c. The selection of examiners was not good. The examiners did not even care to find out what was the curriculum of studies. One examiner set difficult questions in Persian, and another set a question on field book in the mensuration paper, although the Registrar of the University had expressly excluded field book from the curriculum. But the examiner who wrote the Urdu paragraph which was set at the Entrance Examination for translation into English outdid all the others. The writer then quotes the paragraph, pointing out misprints and alleged mistakes of spelling and idiom in it; complains that the candidates could not easily understand it; and observes that evidently the examiner was a European, or at least not a native of these provinces. In commenting upon the above article, the editor remarks that the University should be ashamed of appointing such incompetent examiners, and that the appointment of such men is a great injustice to the candidates.

Circulation,
156 copies.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 26th April, approves of the recent alterations in the rates of commission for money-orders, but urges that the commission for a money-order not exceeding Rs. 5 should be reduced to one anna.

Circulation,
240 copies.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Manj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 24th April, thanks the Great Indian Peninsula and the Indian Midland Railway Companies for providing separate accommodation in railway carriages for native women; but regrets to say that no separate waiting-room has been provided for native women at the Atarsi Station, where passengers have to wait for a long time, the station being a junction of the two lines. When a separate waiting-room has been provided for European ladies, the provision of such a room is particularly necessary for native women who are accustomed to live behind the screen. Native women should not be admitted to the platform by the same door as the male passengers. The *Manj* hopes that the Indian Midland Railway Company will take its suggestions into consideration.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 12th April, received on the 25th idem, on the authority of a local correspondent, who had occasion to pay a visit to Brindaban at the time of the late fair and the Bhārat Dharm Mahāmandal meeting complains that native passengers are exposed to much inconvenience at the Muttra Railway Station. The platform in front of the booking office window is so small that only four or five persons can stand on it at the same time; and the railway police constables, instead of preserving order among the people, make confusion worse confounded. They make free use of their batons, and admit persons to the platform, not in the order of their arrival but in any order they please. First and second class tickets are supplied inside the booking office. But if a first or second class passenger also wants third class tickets for his servants, he has to apply for them at the window in the usual way, to which he cannot obtain access very easily. The platform in front of the booking office window should be extended to the floor of the passengers' shed, and railings should be put in front of the window in the same way as at the Aligarh and Hathras stations. Another objectionable practice is that the passengers are admitted to the station platform at once through one door, and consequently there ensues a great rush of people at the time, which causes many women and chil-

dren to fall and break their limbs. On the occasion of the late fair many persons were seated in the goods wagons, in which they were exposed to much discomfort and had their clothes soiled. It is a matter of regret and surprise that the third class passengers, who contribute the greater portion of the railway revenues, should be treated in this way. On occasions of fairs extra trains should be run, at least between Achnera and Mendu, and the number of carriages in each train should be doubled. The Station-master of Muttra should keep an eye on his subordinates and see that they do not ill-treat passengers. It would be a good thing if separate accommodation were provided in each train for sweepers and other such persons, whose touch is considered pollution by the respectable classes.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 22nd April, complains that at Almora some wicked men secretly throw stones at night into the houses of others to whom they owe a grudge, and calls upon the people and the police to arrest them and bring them to justice.

Circulation,
85 copies.

A correspondent of the *Núru-l-Anwár* (Cawnpore), of the 20th April, complains that the Joint-Magistrate's Peshkar at Saháranpur, who lately had occasion to go to Bhagwanpur with the Joint-Magistrate, pressed a bullock-cart into his service through the tahsíl chaprasis and paid the driver, named Remu, only four annas on account of hire. The usual rate of cart-hire between the two places is Rs. 1-4-0 or Rs. 1-8-0, the distance being 12 kos. The driver cried bitterly and complained to the writer and other persons of the inadequate hire paid him by the Peshkar. The winter tours of district officials are really a great misfortune to the people. It is to be hoped that the Magistrate of Saháranpur will inquire into the matter and order the Peshkar to pay full hire to the cart-driver.

Circulation,
279 copies.

Thákur Nawal Singh, a resident of Muzaffarabad in the Saháranpur district, and the founder of the Hardwár Cow Protection Society, publishes a notice in the *Prayág*

Thákur Nawal Singh and
the Hardwár Cow Protec-
tion Society.

Samáchar, of the 22nd April, to the effect that since February, 1888, he has severed his connection with that society, as he was convinced that the society had committed frauds and that the president had appropriated the funds to his own use. He has already brought the matter to the notice of the Arya Samáj, and now puts the general public on its guard. The *Prayág Samáchar* draws the attention of the different Cow Protection Societies to the above notice and advises them to make an inquiry into the matter. The President of the Har-dwár Society should inform the public how matters stand, and clear himself from the serious charge which has been brought against him.

Circulation,
156 copies.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 20th April, finds fault with the proceedings of Mirza Asghar Ali Beg, as a member of the committee appointed to manage the Muhammadan religious endowments at Agra, and strongly condemns his election of Haji Altaf Husain to a seat on the committee at a packed meeting; but is glad to say that the three members who, having been dissatisfied with the Mirza's conduct, had tendered their resignations, have not been allowed by the District and Sessions Judge to leave the committee. The Judge has not accepted their resignations, and therefore Haji Altaf Husain will not become a member. The *Agra Punch* urges that a Government official should be always present at the election of members, to prevent such irregularities in future. (The *Násir-i-Hind*, Agra, of the 16th April, condemns the attacks made on Mirza Asghar Ali Beg as malicious, and praises his management of the endowments. A local correspondent of the *Surma-i-Rozgar*, Agra, of the 24th April, endeavours to refute the statements of the *Násir-i-Hind* and finds fault with the proceedings of the Mirza.)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(271)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1889.	1889.	
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain ...	Apl. 14th & 21st,	Apl. 23rd & 27th,	232 copies.
2	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khan	" 20th	" 25th	156 "
3	Ainu-l-Akbār	Moradabad	"	"	Dilāwar Ali	" 23rd	"	120 "
4	Akbār-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	"	" 26th	63 "
5	Akbār-i-Chunār	Chunār	"	"	Rajab Ali Khan	"	"	160 "
6	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Bahmatu-l-lah	" 16th & 23rd,	" 22nd & 26th,	200 "
7	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Gulāb Rai	" 20th & 23rd,	" 22nd & 25th,	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
8	Almora Akhbār	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadā Nand	" 22nd	" 25th	85 copies.
9	Amiru-l-Akbār	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 16th & 24th,	" 22nd & 28th,	300 "
10	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	" 20th	" 22nd	123 "
11	Asad	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 26th	" 27th	250 "
12	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	" 12th	" 25th	100 "
13	Bharat Jiwan	Benares	"	"	Rām Krishn Varmā,	" 22nd	" 23rd	1,500 "
14	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishun Sarup	" 24th	" 27th	225 "
15	Charpās	"	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	" 21st	" 25th	173 "
16	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 20th	" 23rd	200 "
17	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Hussain,	" 22nd	" 24th	447 "
18	Gohar-i-Nigar	Agra	"	Bi-monthly	Sadidu-l-din	" 20th	" 25th	...

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
19	Hindustan	Kalkankar...	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	1889. 21st to 27th, Apl.	22nd to 28th, Apl.	240 copies.
20	Hindustani	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varna	" 14th & 21st,	" 26th	...
21	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-monthly	Mahabir Prasad	" 17th, 20th & 24th.	" 22nd, 25th & 28th.	100 copies.
22	Jalwa-i-Ezadi	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	" 17th	" 26th	125 copies.
23	Jashn-i-Qaisari	Aligarh	"	Bi-monthly	Suklan Lal	" 15th	" 22nd	...
24	Karammah	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub...	" 22nd	" 25th	250 "
25	Kashi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu...	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 19th & 26th,	" 22nd & 28th,	530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
26	Kayasth Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Budra Prasad	24th	24th	700 copies.
27	Kayasth Updesh	"	"	Monthly	Chhote Lal	" For April	" 27th	375 "
28	Khurshid-i-Afay	Pilibhit	"	Weekly	Mazhar Ahsan Khan,	Apl. 14th & 21st,	" 22nd & 28th,	200 "
29	Mirwar Gazette	Fodhpur	Hindi-English	"	"	" 15th & 22nd,	" 22nd & 27th,	130 "
30	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 24th	" 25th	150 "
31	Matla-i-Nur	Cawnpore	"	"	Durga Prasad	" 20th	" 22nd	48 "
32	Mauj-i-Nerbudda	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	" 24th	" 26th	250 "
33	Masharu-l-Zinayat	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu...	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	For Apl.	" 28th	244 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
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